

Student Society Meet Tomorrow

Soviet-Canadian Exchange To Be Discussed

There are two ways for McGill students to express their views about college activities: through the individual faculty representatives on the Students' Executive Council, or through a Students' Society meeting.

On Wednesday, Nov. 5, such a meeting will be held in the Union to discuss the question of the Soviet-Canadian student exchange. A quorum of 300 students is needed to render any decision on this question.

The Students' Society is the only recognized medium, apart from the Students' Athletic Council, between the students of McGill and the University authorities or general public. All undergraduates and partial students taking three or more courses are considered members.

Mel Rothman, president of the Society, states: "Each undergraduate is required to pay \$15 a year for his membership in the Students' Society. Therefore, it should be to his interest to attend meetings so that he can have a voice in the policy of his own society. Those who don't attend the meetings are obviously content to have no say in the formation of student policy."

The Society has jurisdiction over all clubs and societies on the campus, and controls all extracurricular activities except sports. It handles a great deal of money for campus organizations.

Students' Society meetings are generally called twice annually, once during each term, by the Society president. However, a special meeting may be called if a petition bearing the signatures of 20 McGill undergraduates is presented. In this case the meeting must take place within three days of the delivery of the petition to the Society president.

This was the manner in which the coming meeting was called. A number of students who disagreed with the NFCUS decision regarding the exchange, drafted a petition calling the meeting in order to vote on an exchange sponsored by the interested universities outside of NFCUS.

The petition, bearing over 280 names, was presented to Mel Roth-

man on Monday, and the meeting was scheduled for Thursday. However, on Tuesday, a substitute motion was presented which represented the official views of the McGill delegates and observers to the NFCUS conference. This was considered to be in more complete form than the original petition, and to state more clearly McGill's views on the question for the benefit of other Canadian universities.

Except for the semi-annual meetings of the Society, the control of student affairs lies with the Students' Executive Council. However, ultimate authority belongs to the Society. All activities are subject to university regulations, but through the years the Students' Society has functioned with a considerable degree of autonomy as long as students have shown that they are responsible and mature in supervising their own affairs.

CUS to Tour The 'Empress' This Thursday

The C.P.R. liner "Empress of Scotland" will be toured by members of the Commerce Undergraduate Society on Thursday, November 6, at 2 p.m.

The 26,500 ton Empress is the largest passenger liner to use the port of Montreal and has a seasonal run between Montreal and Liverpool.

"Those interested in attending this tour should sign their names on the list posted on the Commerce bulletin board in the Arts Building. Unfortunately this tour can only accommodate fifty people, so that 'first come first serve' those fifty people to first sign will be the ones to go," stated a member of the CUS executive.

Those attending will depart from the steps of the Arts Building at 2 p.m. by chartered bus, which will take them directly to the wharf. The tour will last till about 4 p.m.

Mock Election at Cornell

Cornell Students for Ike But Profs Favour Adlai

Cornell Daily Sun—(Exchange)—General Dwight D. Eisenhower swept to a 3 to 2 victory over Adlai E. Stevenson in Cornell's campus-wide mock election.

However, a group of 132 Cornell faculty members have at the same time publicly changed their support from Eisenhower to Stevenson.

In a statement reported in the Cornell Daily Sun the group, composed of Democrats, Republicans and Independents, stated that they had originally supported General Eisenhower and then discussed the reasons that led them to switch their allegiance.

The belief that Eisenhower's broad experience in international affairs and his commitment to the "constructive foreign policy of which he was a responsible agent" would qualify him as a capable leader was put forward as the group's primary reason for originally supporting his nomination. However, they declared, his "courting of the most extreme advocates of the isolationist point of view" led them to lose confidence in his leadership capacity.

The 132 faculty members proceeded to explain their support for the Illinois governor as follows:

"Stevenson . . . has offered a positive program which independent can support. He has recognized the problems of foreign policy . . . and has shown that he will meet these problems constructively.

"On domestic policy, Governor Stevenson has revealed a knowledge both of the issues and of the conflicts that complicate their settlement.

The mock election was held to get an accurate representation of campus political sentiment. A total of 2,881 votes were cast, making it one of the largest elections ever held at Cornell. Votes cast were

Christmas Cheer

CFCF Shows Yuletide Spirit Tiny Tim Appeal Inaugurated

A new twist has been added to Montreal Christmas fund-raising. This year six Christmas cards, bearing various scenes from Dickens' "A Christmas Carol" will be mailed to every English speaking home in the community. Their recipients will be asked to forward one dollar to the Children's Memorial Hospital "Tiny Tim Appeal".

This new type of campaign has received wide support in Montreal circles. Mr. W. Victor George, director of programming and public relations for the Canadian Marconi Company has expressed the hope that "this year's campaign will be an overwhelming success."

Dr. Cyril F. James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill is an enthusiastic endorser of this drive. When interviewed by the Daily yesterday morning, Dr. James voiced the belief that this fund represents "A most important and deserving cause."

Al Hammond, CFCF station manager and campaign chairman informed the Daily last week that Mr. Adam Sherriff Scott, renowned Canadian artist, has kindly donated the six paintings to be featured on the card covers. He said, too, that the Montreal Gazette has agreed to print them at cost.



THE STUDENTS DEPICTED above are casting their ballots in the ASUS by-election which took place yesterday. The ballot boxes were situated in the Arts Building beside the entrance to Moyses Hall. Only 281 of the 1,615 students in Arts and Sciences cast ballots in this election.

Durnford A.S.U.S. President Wins By-election 161-120

Polls See Light Action As Only 17.4% Cast Ballots

Hugh Durnford defeated John Gomery for the presidency of the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society yesterday in an ASUS by-election.

Durnford, a fourth year Arts student will take over the presidential duties today from Betsy Alexander who has been acting president. His first duty will be



Hugh Durnford
... ASUS President

to clean Graduates' Row along with the other members of the ASUS executive. This task has been made necessary as a result of the triumph of the Engineers over the Artsmen in the Blood Drive which ended last Friday. The

sweeping will take place today at 1:15 p.m.

Light voting characterized the by-election which was necessitated by the resignation of Allan Aitken. Another post which has been filled is that of second vice-president. This position was won by Gerald Burke, by acclamation.

Of the 1615 students in the faculty of Arts and Science, only 281 voted. Durnford received 161 votes and Gomery 120, making a total vote of 17.4%. This is slightly more than in last year's by-elections. In 1950-51, however, almost 600 students went to the polls.

Last year in the general campus elections in which ASUS posts were contested, 55.1 of the Arts and Science undergraduates cast their ballots.

Don Cash, chief returning officer for yesterday's by-election, made the following statement on the voting:

"I was very disappointed with the small turnout. This participation is low in view of the fact that the booths were placed in the central foyer for the maxi-

Flannelled Executives

A & S Engineering Execs. To Pay for Lack of Blood

By SELMA SKOLL

Students will today see red flannels, morning coats and top hats walking around the campus.

For today Arts and Science and Engineers have to pay the penalty for losing the blood donors contest. Commencement will be rewarded at 1:15 p.m. when the executives of A.S.U.S. and E.U.S. get down on their knees to clean up the campus.

Last week before the start of the McGill Blood Donors Campaign, Engineers offered a challenge to Arts and Science and to Commerce to see which faculty could give the most blood to the Drive.

The challenge said "The executives of the two losing faculties, men and women alike, will have to sweep and clean Graduates' Row, which is the road leading down to Roddick Gates, attired in blood-red flannels."

In addition to this, Engineers also reserved the right that, in the event of the Engineers beating Arts and Science the A.S.U.S. executive would have to clean up the Engineering Common Room in addition to the first penalty.

The challenge was accepted by both Arts and Science and Commerce.

Commerce however felt that, because Engineers wanted them to wear the flannels," that in the event of an Engineers loss, the executive wear morning coats and silk hats.

And thus the race was on! For the first four days of the blood drive Engineers held a steady lead over both Art and Science

Bilingualism To Highlight Novel McGill Debate

The McGill Debating Society announces a Bilingual Oratorical Contest sponsored by the Montreal Debating League, the contest will take place on November 16.

Contestants may speak in either English or French. Those speaking in English must be of French parentage, and those speaking in French of English parentage. Persons of mixed parentage are not eligible. Each contestant may choose his own subject, and speeches are limited to eight minutes. Winners of last year's gold medals are not eligible for entry.

Anyone interested is asked to leave his name, address, and phone number with George at the Union Tuck Shop. Please ask him to forward this information to the Debating Society President, who will contact the applicants and supply them with proper application forms.

Names of those wishing to participate must be handed in to the Tuck Shop not later than Thursday, Nov. 6. Applications after this date will not be accepted.

Hon. A. Hugessen To Support Bill

Grads Pictures

Pictures of all graduating students in the faculty of Physical Education, Graduate Studies and Research, Music, Library School, and Social Work, will be taken this week for the annual "Old McGill, '53" at the Van Dyck Studios, 1435 Drummond St.

The studio is open Monday to Saturday from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m., except for Tuesday and Thursday nights when it stays open until 9.

Model Parliament Guest Member of Senate

A prominent senator and member of the McGill Board of Governors will be the guest speaker at the Model Parliament tomorrow night. The Honourable A. K. Hugessen, Deputy House Leader of the Canadian Senate, will speak on the Liberal Bill being presented at the

Model Parliament. The Bill deals with the inclusion of Germany as a full time partner of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization until such time as the German Peace Treaty is signed.

The Bill will be presented by the Liberal Club. The Official Opposition will be the L.P.P. Club with the C.C.F. Club and the P.C. Club as second and third oppositions, respectively.

Senator Hugessen was born in Kent, England in 1891. Both his father and his grandfather served on the British House of Commons at Westminster.

After his schooling at Eton, Senator Hugessen came to Canada where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1912 and his Bachelor of Law degree in 1914.

After service in the Canadian Army during the first world war, Senator Hugessen returned to Canada to resume his law practice in Montreal.

Senator Hugessen first came into prominence in the federal political arena with the 1935 election. Two years later he was appointed to the



Senator Hugessen
... Liberal Speaker

Senate. The following month, month, February of 1937 he was appointed to the Board of Governors at McGill, a post which he has held since that date.

In May of 1941 Senator Hugessen was named Head of the National Liberal Party Organization in Canada. His appointment as Deputy House Leader of the Senate in 1950 was the climax thirteen years service in the Chamber.

Today Senator Hugessen, Q.C., B.A., B.C.L., remains a prominent Montreal lawyer and industrialist.

A number of the rules of procedure for the Model Parliament to be held in the Union Ballroom tomorrow night were outlined by Murray Spiegel, Chairman of the Model Parliament Steering Committee.

Points of Order which are questions raised with the view of calling attention to any departure from the standing orders or the customary modes of proceeding in debate or in the conduct of legislative business may be raised at any time by any member whether he had previously spoken or not.

If a point of order consists in putting a question to the member speaking, if it is a mere interruption or if it is defective for other reasons, the speaker will sharply rule it out. A point of order cannot be raised on a point of order. Whilst a member is addressing a house no one has a right to interrupt him by putting a question to him or by making or demanding an explanation.

A member will at all times allow such interruptions through a sense of courtesy to another, but it is entirely at the option of the member in possession of the floor to give way or not to immediate explanation.

The Bill to be debated reads as follows:

Whereas the possibility of Russian aggression in Europe is a continuing threat to international peace.

And whereas the general defence of the North Atlantic community requires maximum co-operation among its members.

And whereas Western Europe should be part of the North Atlantic community,

COTC 40th Anniversary

Sir Archibald Nye Stresses Defense Is Everyone's Duty

"It is the bounden duty of every citizen of the British Commonwealth to fit himself in peace so that he can take his place in the forces of his country in time of war," Lt.-Gen. Sir Archibald Nye, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada, told guests at the 40th Anniversary Reunion mess dinner of the McGill contingent, C.O.T.C. last Friday, in the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium Armoury.

"With the rights and privileges of citizenship," said Sir Archibald, "go duties and responsibilities. Training in the defence forces not only fits a man to defend his country but makes him a better citizen. The discipline and esprit de corps that he learns there makes a better engineer, doctor or lawyer."

Sir Archibald paid tribute to the McGill Contingent of C.O.T.C. which he said was helping to keep Canada's officer position sound. "Officers cannot be trained overnight," he continued. "Today the training of an officer is lengthy business and must not be left to the last moment. In the past Canadians have thought of their defence forces as a contribution to be sent overseas in the event of a war but in future wars Canada may find itself with a home front to defend."

Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence said that the Government regarded the C.O.T.C. as an important element in the defence of Canada, he paid tribute to the McGill contingent and to its founders and early members who included many eminent Canadians.

Nearly 500 members of the contingent of the dinner. Among the many distinguished and their guest attended (linguished guests) were Hon. D. H. Caplan, Assistant Director of Psychiatric Services of the Children's Mental Hospital. A question and answer period will be held.

School Director Lectures

Alfred Dorne Lauds Canadian Commercial Artists' Talent

By MEL SHEVELL

Canadian students are the most of the correspondence variety. He has as his teachers men who are today successful in their particular fields, not men who have retired, but such men as himself, who are active.

As an added incentive to young Canadian artists, Mr. Dorne said that not only were the most outstanding students in his school Canadian, but that they seem to have a remarkable native talent for art. He does all his work in colour.

He has developed his own technique in using water soluble colours that when dry are completely insoluble in water.

He concluded his lecture by presenting a movie of himself going through the complete process of sketching, doing the research for pencil drawing, underpainting, and finally glazing in color of an advertisement that he was required to draw. During the movie, which was home made, he answered any questions which occurred to his audience.

A question and answer period followed the movie. Mr. Dorne's closing remarks were that one has to be a good artist and student at the same time, and that he still learns new things about his profession every day.

MOC Exhibits Square Dance

Ten members of the McGill Outing Club gave an exhibition of square dancing at the Community Center in Valois last Friday night.

The group was chosen at the first semi-monthly square dance of the season, held in the Union Ballroom Tuesday. The next dance in this series will be held in the Ballroom a week from this Wednesday. Admission is free and all McGill students are invited to attend.

"It takes success to teach it." This is the basis of the school which Mr. Dorne has formed. This school for Commercial Artists is essentially

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Uncle Sam at the Polls...

Democratic Platform: For Strong Support of UN

A party policy, whether it is the policy of the Democrats or of the Republicans, is not a fixed principle as we expect it to be. It changes constantly from day to day and new additions are made at every speech of the candidate. Besides what is a party policy? It is the main thought theme, ideal and the plan of action which the party plans to introduce if it is elected. But then, after the elections are over, parties, under this or that pretext do not always stick to their original plan. Thus it remains to be seen whether any of the two parties will follow the plan which they are drawing up.

The Democrats plan nothing particularly new. They would try to continue their present day policy with perhaps a few slight improvements. They stand for world co-operation. The way they chose lies through the United Nations, the Marshall Plan and North Atlantic Treaty Organization, thus marshalling for peace by resistance to enemies and assistance to friends.

They aim for co-operation of all the anti-communistic countries and would reinforce these nations economically to a great extent. They deny any intention of declaring war, claim they do not expect it and reject the notion that it is inevitable. Stevenson declared in many of his speeches that if war is inevitable then peace also is inevitable. In spite of the many let downs by Russia in the past, the Democratic party promises that it would never fear to negotiate in good faith with Stalin, for to close the door on the conference room is to open a door to war.

They plan to continue arming Europe for, they say, United States cannot afford to lose any more countries to the Russian influence.

In the Far East they would continue their present policy i.e., either to fight out or negotiate some sort of a peace in Korea. So much for their external policy.

On their internal policy they promise to make quite a few changes. Stevenson said that his party would provide another law to replace the Taft-Hartley Act. One point would do away with labor injunction. Another would call for "new methods" of settling strikes, including government seizure when they occur during national emergency. The right to bargain collectively, they say, does not include a right to stop the national economy. They do not want to interfere with free markets, free men or free enterprise. They claim there can be no real freedom without economic justice, social justice, equality of opportunity and a fair chance for every individual to make most of himself.

The Democrats are against any unnecessary expansion of direct federal government services just as much as they are against any decentralizing reform. They plan to keep the balance between local and federal government about the same as it is now.

It is a plan of social progress, improvement of labor and industrial relations in international policy, and firm stand against Communism in their external policy.



The Candidates Adlai Stevenson

Adlai Stevenson was born in Los Angeles, California on February 5, 1900. At the time of his birth his father was managing gold and copper mines in New Mexico and Arizona. Six years later they moved back to Bloomington, Illinois.

As a boy he was sent to school in Switzerland (he speaks fluent French), and for his preparatory to college he went to the Choate School. He attended Princeton University, where he was managing editor of the Daily Princetonian. His college education was interrupted for a time when he enlisted in the Navy during World War I as an apprentice seaman.

His ambition was to become a newspaperman, but his father insisted on his studying law. After he graduated from Princeton, therefore, he enrolled in the Harvard Law School, only to leave after two years. For a year and a half he worked on the family newspaper, The Daily Bloomington.

After having headed a mission through Italy to carry out the plan of rehabilitating the liberated areas, Stevenson returned to Chicago and was immediately suggested for the governorship of Illinois. He won the election and became the third Democratic governor of Illinois since the Civil War.

During his four year term the state's financial aid to schools was doubled and the welfare system was examined with the idea of improving the state hospital service.

After the third draft, however, Stevenson accepted the nomination, although he had previously told reporters that if he were drafted he "would shoot himself." It has been said of Stevenson that he always runs reluctantly, but once he starts running, he runs like hell.

Politically, Stevenson is a liberal democrat.

The Purpose of This Page

A great deal has been said, written and broadcast in the last few months of the American Elections Campaign. So much is said that it is easy to confuse the issues. Since these elections are of great importance to Canadians and the world in general, we attempt in this page to give as clear a picture as possible of the U.S. political situation today, when the polls will decide the big question. Who?

Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, when asked what he thought of the idea of a survey page, said: "I think it is an excellent idea. A few important things are now happening, and I think that the American elections is one of them. I think that the elections will have a profound effect on the Western World."

U.S. Elections and Foreign Policy

The drama approaches its climax as the American voters cast their ballots in the United States National elections today.

And for the closing scene thousands of Canadians will be fixing their attentions to the radio and television as poll results are reported. A question on everyone's mind is: Will the outcome affect relations with Canada and other countries in any substantial way? We think not.

We base this assumption on the fact that neither Presidential candidate will have a dependable working majority for his own foreign policy alone. The stakes in any foreign policy are high and cannot be carried out effectively with a mere majority of fifty-one per cent. In fact the American Constitution requires that all treaties must be ratified by at least two-thirds of the Senate.

Also, neither the General nor the Governor have a united party behind them.

Thus it would seem that the next President will have to rely on the active support of his rival's followers. This has been the history of American foreign policy decisions since the United States became a large power during the First World War, and had to make important decisions in international affairs.

However assuming that the public opinion polls are wrong and what the winning candidate will bring a large majority into Congress, the issues that appear on the horizon seem intrinsically to have dis-uniting effects.

Not With a Bang...

"Not with a bang but a whimper." Thus ended McGill's football championship hopes for another year. Not with the loud shouting and fanfare of a great playoff game, not with the valour and the heartbreak of an unsuccessful last ditch stand, but quietly, almost unobtrusively in a game that McGill fans did not see. Western beat Queen's; we lose championship. As simple as that.

It will not go unnoticed at McGill. There will, of course, be the usual number of people who will shout: "Down with Obeck." "Down with the Redmen, our teams are never any good." There are always a few people like that. We only hope they won't be vocal enough to give other colleges the impression that we are poor sports.

Then there will be those who give up quietly. "What's the use, we always lose," "Why bother going to any more games, there's no hope." The ones who attach so much importance to a championship that a game for the thing itself means nothing to them. The ones who have probably never played a game for the sake of the game. And the apathetic ones who never cared much for football games anyway.

If some of these people who go around expressing scorn and disgust at the showing of the football team could only be for one day members of an intercollegiate team, their outlook would be vastly different. They think they are disappointed and disgusted at McGill's football status. Think how the team feels! You put everything you have into practicing football and playing football for well over two months; you give it every bit of you when you get out there on Saturday—for Obeck and for McGill. But the students—if you lose the playoff in a burst of glory they are disappointed; if you lose quietly in mid-season they're through with you.

The students may give up in mid-season but the team can't. Vic Obeck can't. They have to go on and finish out the schedule. When those Western scores were coming in to Molson Stadium last Saturday the fans were disappointed, ready to give up. But the boys on the team went out to play the last quarter of the game. And they have two more games to play yet. It will be a grave reflection on our student body if they have to play to half-empty stands.

So we can't win the championship. We can play ball.



Pantagraph, as a reporter and assistant managing editor, Stevenson finally completed his law studies at Northwestern University. Before starting his law practice he went on a self-assigned tour to Russia to interview Foreign Minister Georgy Vasilievich Chicherin, who had never given an interview to a foreign correspondent.

In 1928 Adlai Stevenson married Miss Ellen Borden, a Chicago socialite. They had three children, Adlai III, Borden, and John Ford. In 1949 they were divorced. This divorce is considered a handicap by some political analysts.

Stevenson has travelled widely. He has been in Tunis, Algeria, and Liberia in Africa, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and Germany. His most important mission was that of chief of the economic mission to Italy. There he met General Eisenhower.

In 1948 he was chosen governor of Illinois. He had no political experience, although he had had a varied experience as a lawyer, newspaperman, farmer, bank director, government official and diplomat. Governor Stevenson's father was once secretary of the state of Illinois, and having had that experience, tried to steer his son away from the dirty game of politics.

Adlai Stevenson once said: "If it is true that politics is the art of compromise, I've had a good start. My mother was a Republican and a Unitarian, my father was a Democrat and a Presbyterian. I ended up in his party and her religion."

At the beginning of President Roosevelt's New Deal administration, Stevenson went to Washington as a special counsel for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

John Sparkman

John J. Sparkman was born on December 20, 1899, in a four-room log house near Hartselle, Alabama. The son of a tenant farmer and one of 11 children, Sparkman always had dreams of the day when he would be able to buy his father a plot of land which would be all his own. It was a yearning that never came true.

After having finished his law course, Sparkman was appointed student secretary of the Y.M.C.A. With this salary plus what he received from a teaching job Sparkman was able to support a family and go on working towards an A.M. degree.

In the first race Sparkman had four Democratic opponents. The results were very close, not one of them having a clear majority. So the two highest scores were run again, and Sparkman won the battle. He was re-elected easily every two years through 1946.

When Senator John H. Bankhead died, Sparkman was elected to take his place in the Senate. So Sparkman now had seats both in the House of Representatives and the Senate. He ran for both houses of Congress in the next general election, and was elected to both, a feat never accomplished by any one man before. But Sparkman, as soon as his Senate seat was certified, resigned from the House of Representatives.

The theme of Sparkman's campaign is that the Democratic Party, during its regime, has improved the standard of living of the American people. He promises still greater things if the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket comes out ahead.

The Faculty Thinks...

B. S. Keirstead (Chairman of the social studies and commerce group). "I think that on the whole Stevenson should win. It is true that the polls are against him but he should get in."

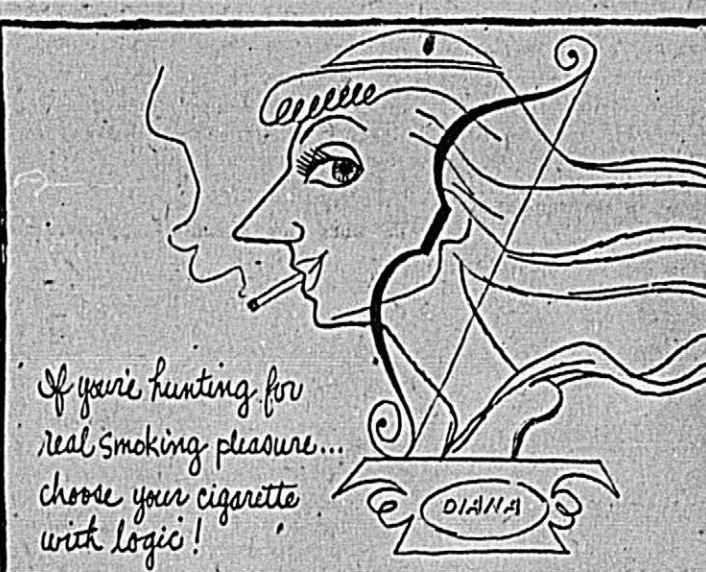
M. V. Roscoe (Chairman of the Botany department and Dean of women). "It is the most unpredictable thing. The situation changes from day to day but I think that Eisenhower will win. It will be very close."

E. F. Beach (Chairman of Economics department). "I definitely think Mr. Stevenson will get in."

K. Callard (Assistant professor of economics). "The polls seem all for Eisenhower, but then in 1948 the polls were all for Dewey. I don't see how Eisenhower can come through in the State of New York, but then I think that because Nixon is a Californian, California will vote Republican. On the whole however, I think the Democrats will win. I hope so anyway."

E. R. Adair (professor of history). "I haven't any idea. Eisenhower has definitely gone down in public opinion, and Stevenson has definitely gone up, which makes it very nicely balanced."

W. S. Reid (Associate professor of history). "Anybody who says that he thinks he knows, is fooling himself. I think it is very close. I don't know who will win."



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Dear Sir,

After reading your account of the Blood Donor Campaign of last week, we are appalled at the weak response which the students of this university made to such a vital appeal. It may well be that the Red Cross considers the contribution adequate, but we cannot help feeling that the vast majority of McGill students are either selfish, thoughtless, lazy, or just plain bloodless.

It is without a doubt a disgrace to think that we could not muster at least 50 per cent of our enrolment to support the campaign. Instead, The Daily considers a mere 1,307 pint contribution worthy of front page ballyhoo!

Are we to assume from the figures that, out of 6,400 students enrolled, 5,153 are in poor physical health, are forced to meet sports requirements, or have given blood within the last three months? To suppose that this is the case is preposterous. To those who could have given and did not, we extend our best wishes for continued good health; may you never find yourself in the position that many find themselves today—needing the blood that the thoughtful have given.

DAVID VICKERS, B.Sc.2.
BILL PERKS, B.Eng.2M.

(We were going to print an editorial deploring the paucity of McGill's blood, but find all our thunder given forth by our two correspondents. A 24.5 per cent showing seems to us a sad reflection on the sanguinity, if not the character, of our student body.—Ed.)

STOP and EAT! Where Students Meet at "THE NAFFY"

DELICIOUS HOT DOGS HAMBURGERS
2066 McGill College

TRAVEL TO EUROPE

CALL ON US FOR ALL YOUR TRAVEL REQUIREMENTS BY AIR OR SEA INDEPENDENT AND CONDUCTED TOURS
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(Guy at Sherbrooke)

The Deplorable Trend to Abstraction

Dear Sir:

We were greatly pleased to see poetry in your paper, but nevertheless would like to take advantage of our privilege to offer some counter opinions.

Re: The Lost Generation by Mortimer L. Curran. We feel that as a parody this is an exceptional piece of literature, but as a serious message that it lacks maturity of thought. A diagnosis should lead to a remedial action or, at least, an explanation of the malady. Mr. Curran has given the diagnosis (presumptuous though it may be) but neither explanation nor remedy.

The man in this poem (1) "likes to escape from the world" because he is not a realist, which all of us must be to some extent; (2) (likes) "to hide his fears in liquor" because he

has not the strength of character to be moderate in all things; (3) "is with others like himself" because he is not independent enough; (4) "wanders with his mind in deep concentration" because his "function" smother'd in surmise; and (5) "finds no peace" because he does not elevate his mind to cultivate his spirit and thus acknowledge a greater being.

His so-called "lost" generation is a victim of the trend over the last quarter-century to praise, and even publicize, the abnormal, the abstract, the eccentric, and the unwholesome. Would that they knew the truth in the statement "know thyself", in order that they might correct, direct, and perfect themselves toward a normal, healthy, and useful life.

Respectfully,
C. Webb
F. Wiegand

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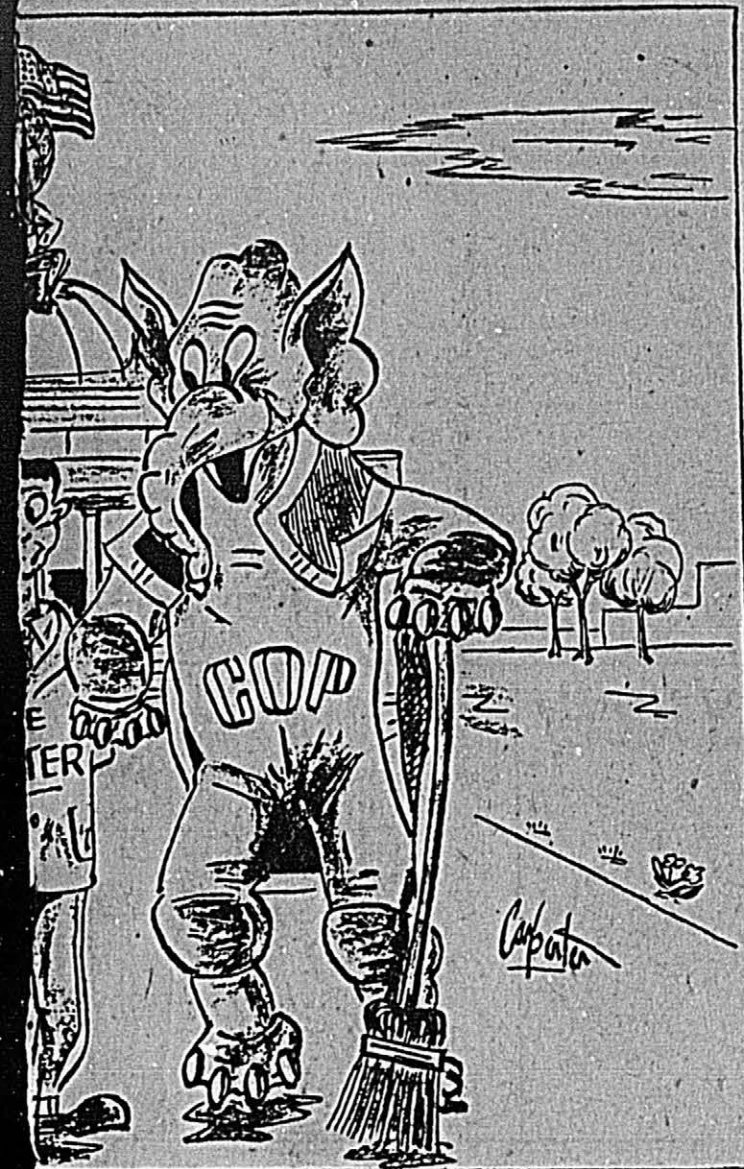
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...While the World Gazes



Republican Platform:

Clean-up in the White House

The policy of the Republican party is not easy to analyse. In the last days it often is so controversial that even some of the staunchest Republican supporters are quite confused. Very few items have been set in white and black and even the ones that have been picked out as the main features of the policy are often contradictory.

First main point of the Republican policy is to end the Far Eastern conflict. The Republicans suggest isolationism and claim that Asia should be left to Asians. Whatever quarrels they have, they should settle them among themselves without any interference from United States or other countries. In a few of his speeches Eisenhower strongly suggested that United States should have never gone to war against Kaiser, Hitler or North Korea, even if that last move was from the United Nations. These statements created a stir of anxiety in the UN. The Republicans plan lessening the extent of American participation in fight for freedom overseas. In another speech, however, the Republican candidate contradicted himself by stating that if U.S. per-

mits Europe to fall to the Communists, the cost to America would be backbreaking and this nation would be in mortal danger.

The Republicans claim that the issue of the campaign is peace and security in the world. Eisenhower stated that because of the enemy build-up across the Yalu River, he does not believe that the Allies can win victory on the ground in Korea. He thinks the Allies must stand firm and try to get a decent armistice. He believes it would be dangerous to extend the Korean War until the Allies have a larger build-up of military forces. As for now he rather favors withdrawal of American forces from the conflict.

It seems that the Republicans aim at strong national unity. They declared: "The Republican party is dedicated to the principle of national unity. It is our aim to co-operate with Congressional leaders of the Democratic party and to make real partners in formulating our basic foreign policies."

They want to make a complete overhaul of the government and favor rooting out the Communists from government circles but believe it can be done without smearing.

They plan a decentralization

of government. Aid to education should be a local function, federal aid should be given only to areas which are unable to give their children adequate education.

Soil conservation programs should be a local function as far as possible. As far as for price supports it should be made certain that farmers never suffer disaster due to natural causes and things which they cannot foresee.

They stand against legislation that would compel people to work and believe a way must be found to preserve labor's social gains in a climate of understanding between all groups. They would let the state governments handle the problem of fair employment practices rather than have these handled by the federal government.

They believe in wage-price controls in wartime but in the long run have more faith in the normal influence of supply and demand than in any direct controls by government.

Their external policy is that of isolationism leaving other countries to worry about themselves. Their internal policy is a plan of remaking the government.

IRENA R. M. WISNIEWSKI-CHENAUET.

McGill Students Favour Adlai

If it was up to the students of McGill University to elect the President of the United States, Governor Adlai E. Stevenson would probably be the next resident of the White House. That's the way all the results of local public opinion polls seem to point, anyway, although they are by no means a complete survey.

Of the four classes in Political Science and Economics in which public opinion polls were held, the results were as follows:

STEVENSON: 76% (approx.)

EISENHOWER: 24% (approx.)

In addition to these recorded polls, there were several classes in which no exact count was made. In these also, we are told, the feeling was strongly for Stevenson. This was in personal preference; when asked to predict the actual results of today's vote, more people picked Ike, although Stevenson was still favored by a majority.

In commenting on these findings, Professor J. M. Mallory of the Political Science Department said that in his opinion the feeling for Adlai was a reflection of the general Canadian opinion that a Democratic administration would be a better thing for Canada than a Republican. This is due to the Republican record of isolationism and high tariffs—both of which policies would hurt this country.

U.S. College Papers Say...

The University of Connecticut

Campus:

"Only one of the two candidates has retained the stature which proclaimed his uniqueness in July. That is Stevenson. Eisenhower has just become another party politician."

The Cornell University Sun:

Stevenson started out with a far smaller popularity and built himself to much higher position in the political field than his opponent.

The Harvard Crimson:

We support Stevenson because his views are a matter of intelligence earnest thought and his record a matter of its honest application. The Republicans have become minor demagogues.

The University of Oregon Daily Emerald:

The President of the U.S. must be a man of understanding of domestic and foreign issues. Stevenson is the man.

The University of Virginia Cavalier Daily:

What Columbia, Harvard and Yale wanted from Eisenhower was the assurance that everything was going to be fine in the future. What happened was that Ike was suddenly changed from a smiling statue of Liberty into a human being who admitted he did not know everything.

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A Political Survey:

U.S. Election System

by Keith Collard

The system by which the American people chooses its President seems designed to obscure rather than to clarify the issues of policy that are at stake. Each party drafts a "platform" designed to indicate that it stands for the real well-being of all the people, but leaving plenty of room for manoeuvre when the election is over. The candidates do not necessarily feel themselves bound by their party's platform nor even by their own campaign speeches. Mr. Roosevelt, it will be remembered, spent much of his time in 1932 advocating economy in government spending.

The art of winning an election consists of putting together a combination of groups, interests and areas, capable of carrying states which possess at least 266 electoral votes. It does not aid the candidate to increase his party's support in any state from 20 per cent to 40 per cent of the popular vote. He will not "carry" that state and will receive none of its electoral

votes to a mother's eye. He must be honest, and courageous and a man of the people, and yet wise enough and confident to bear the people's troubles on his shoulders. In attempting all this many not-so-shrewd politicians look less like themselves than a chameleon, and the nation-wide debate upon the issue is lost in the intricacies of bringing out the vote in Peconic County.

What are the issues in dispute between the two candidates? Both have promised to "clean up" the mess in Washington, and both may be taken at their word. Is foreign policy an issue? Neither candidate wishes to pull out of N.A.T.O. or to abandon South Korea without leaving it secure against an aggressor. Perhaps then it is civil rights? But how many voters can state accurately the position taken on this matter by either candidate? Just what federal legislation would either Stevenson or Eisenhower force upon reluctant Southern states? And which of the two men takes the more radical view? On farm policy the two candidates are saying much the same, on labor legislation Eisenhower says he will try to "amend" Taft-Hartley. Stevenson says he will repeal it and

throw in the towel that brings tears to a mother's eye. He must be honest, and courageous and a man of the people, and yet wise enough and confident to bear the people's troubles on his shoulders. In attempting all this many not-so-shrewd politicians look less like themselves than a chameleon, and the nation-wide debate upon the issue is lost in the intricacies of bringing out the vote in Peconic County.

(Continued on Page Four)

An Economic Survey:

A Possible Threat of Depression

by M. C. Kemp
(Assistant Professor of Economics)

During the next presidential term the American, and indirectly the capitalist method of organizing economic activities may in a literal sense be on trial for its life. For the first time in four terms it may have the opportunity to demonstrate its efficiency as a generator of economic progress, of a high and stable level of employment and of an equitable distribution of money income. In brief, the economy may be given the chance to convince the electorate that direction of economic activity by the dollar is more effective than direction by the ballot.

Almost continuously since 1939, the U.S. economy has been propelled by the artificial incentives which accompany a state of war or incipient war or by the short-lived expansionary forces which were released upon the cessation of war. During the six years of the second world war, the economy was a centrally directed economy producing not in response to the directives of a free market but according to the needs of the Pentagon. Similarly for the past eighteen months the economy has been partially mobilized for war production. (At present 15% of the United States gross national product is in the form of war goods of one type or another). In the immediate post-war years the economy was "artificially" stimulated by the release of an enormous volume of consumer spending power which had been pent up during the war years (as the result of rationing and other restraints, legal and moral, on consumer spending) and stored in the form of an inflated stock of money and Government Securities. Thus for thirteen years (we omit the New Deal period) the U.S. economy has been operating under the stimulus of artificial (i.e. government-sup-

plied) incentives. It has indeed been a hot house economy.

After such an extended period of coddling by the Government (albeit enforced coddling) one may reasonably doubt the ability of the U.S. economy to stand on its own feet. Perhaps the easy life of those thirteen years has hardened the arteries and seriously reduced the flexibility which is essential to the efficient service of rapidly changing consumer tastes. Perhaps this pampered economy can no longer generate sufficient demand to maintain its labor force fully employed. Certainly the capitalist record in this century is not particularly reassuring in this respect. Its miserable failure in the 'thirties is still clear in the memories of some of us. Further, it may be reasonably argued that even at the present time, there are fundamental weaknesses in the U.S. economy. The Korean war effort has been accomplished without marked inflation, or the widespread employment of direct controls, despite the facts of an expanding money supply and the first substantial budgetary deficit since the war (an estimated four billion dollars in the fiscal year 1952-3). In these circumstances it may be reasonably suggested that the U.S. economy is suffering from suppressed stagnation.

How would it fare in such a test?

Before an intelligible approach to this question can be made we must state our standards. My own view is that our chief criterion in judging the performance of capitalism should be its performance as an engine of progress rather than its success in maintaining stability of employment. We now have considerable confidence in our ability to control the employment cycles incidental to technological progress. What then can we say about capitalism in its role of engine of material progress? A necessary condition of rapid progress is that the decision makers (entrepreneurs) should have sufficient confidence to risk capital in long term investments. Such confidence has been fostered by the experience of the last 13 years. On the one hand business has learnt that all Government intervention is to be resisted; on the other hand, Governments have in various White Papers guaranteed adequate cyclical measures. No longer need the fear of sudden collapse of the market inhibit long term business planning.

Formerly capitalism had to operate in an atmosphere of anxiety created by its own activities — it was its own worst enemy. We have now come a good way towards eliminating unnecessary anxiety. There is no reason to fear a repetition of the experiences of 1929. My own feeling then is that the U.S. economy would pass the test of the non-repeating "tooling

The Candidates

Dwight Eisenhower

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was born in Denison, Texas, in 1890. He was christened David Dwight but his mother changed his name to Dwight David because she disliked diminutive names such as Davy. Little did she think that soon Dwight David would be called "Little Ike."

When "Ike" was two years old his family moved to Kansas and he grew up on a farm. He learned from the cowboys to play poker and used to make quite a lot of money at that game. When he was in school, he could not make up his mind as to whether he would be a baseball star or railroad conductor. By the time he graduated from high school, the greatest soldier of our times came precariously near becoming a navy man. He wanted to enter the U.S. Navy Academy but since he was over 20, he was refused. He then entered West Point on July 1, 1911.

At West Point Ike got his full share of demerits including a 30-day suspension from the dance hall because he danced ragtime. When he graduated, there was nothing to indicate his brilliancy. He came sixty first in a class of hundred sixty four, which is not bad, but certainly is no prophesy of a commander-in-chief.

He was commissioned as second lieutenant of infantry and soon became very interested in tanks.

Richard Nixon

Nixon was born in Yerba Linda, California, on January 9, 1913. His father was a street-car motorman until he hit a car.

Young Nixon began to express his opinions very early in his life. When he was nine years old he decided: "When I'll grow-up, I'll be a lawyer that cannot be bribed." As to whether he has kept his resolution, it depends on the version of different newspapers.

He began his studies in Whittier College. He then won scholarships for University of Southern California. Unlike many other important political figures, Nixon showed great ability in his college days. He excelled in debating, was always president of student bodies and enjoyed extreme popularity. After graduating, he practiced law for several years in Whittier.

In 1942 he joined the United States Navy and served throughout the war in South Pacific. During that time he earned two battle stars and two commendations. He returned to United States in 1944 and was stationed in Alameda. After his discharge in 1946 he was elected to the House of Representatives. In 1947 he went abroad with a committee to study European economic needs preparatory to Congressional enactment of the Marshall Plan. He took part in drafting the Taft-Hartley Act. When he forced a showdown in the Alger Hiss-Whittaker Chambers case he won national wide fame. In 1950 Nixon became youngest senator of U.S. Throughout his political career Nixon opposed isolationism and supported continued American aid for Europe.



Pearl Harbor. In 1942 he headed the expeditionary force to North Africa. In 1943 he was raised to the rank of major-general and finally in 1944 he became a five-star general and commander-in-chief of Allied invasion forces in the West.

When President Roosevelt announced this appointment, he said: "His performances in Africa, Sicily, and Italy have been brilliant. He knows by practical and successful experience the way to co-ordinate air, sea and land power."

Unity among the Allies was one of Ike's chief aims. He fired all officers who criticized the British on the basis of national prejudice. The general Ike could be very tough. It was said of him "Ike runs the show and if you don't think so when you get here, you soon find out." If Eisenhower blundered, he never sought alibis, he would simply say "I've made a mistake." When Germany surrendered, Ike was honored all over the world.

Upon his return to United States he was given a hero's welcome, and became chief of staff of the Army until his retirement in 1948. He was then installed as the 13th president of Columbia University.

He published a book, "Crusade in Europe", which he called his personal report. In the Western hemisphere it was described as a military document of unprecedented importance; by the Russians it was described as shameless falsification of history.

On December 20, 1950 Eisenhower was appointed as commander of Supreme Headquarters Allied Forces in Europe. In May 1952 he received highest French military award, the Medaille Militaire, which is almost never awarded to foreigners. On May 30 he handed over the command of SHAPE to Gen. Ridgway and on June 4 he closed a brilliant military career of 37 years. It remains to be seen whether his political career will follow the same pattern.

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COMMERCE

By BILL LAWAND

Another page has been written into the annals of modern warfare. Whereas world-wide attention in the past week has been directed to the Battle of Triangle Hill, the attention of the entire McGill Campus has been riveted to a battle which has now come to be known as "The Battle of Graduate's Row."

The field of combat, in which a greatly outnumbered band of Commerce men engaged in hand-to-hand combat with the far superior armies of Arts and Science and Engineers, was in the basement of the Physical Science Building, and it will no doubt be remembered in the minds of all who took part as one of the bloodiest encounters in modern history. When the smoke of battle finally cleared at 5.30 of the fifth day of conflict, and as the means of the wounded subsided due to the fact that the wounded had their mouths so stuffed with donuts and coffee that it was impossible for them to emit moans any longer, it became clear that the battle had produced one of the most thrilling upsets in the history of the University.

The forces of Commerce had rallied from what had been described as irredeemable losses on the first three days of conflict, and were actually able to defeat the enemy forces. Of course this victory was not secured without heavy losses to the School of Commerce—approximately 38 per cent of the Commerce forces paid the supreme sacrifice.

Some are certain to claim that this was indeed a "Pyrrhic" victory for the Commerce men. But those who fell in battle did not shed their blood in vain. Today at 1 p.m., Commerce men will have a chance to witness the penalty imposed by the victorious Commerce commander-in-chief, Bruce Logan, when he forces three members of the defeated Engineers, dressed in morning coats and top hats, to mop Graduate's Row. This should indeed turn out to be a most enjoyable spectacle, and a large turnout of Commerce men is expected.

In distributing plaudits for jobs well done, the Commerce Undergraduate Society wishes to mention the following:

a. The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada for the rapid mimeographing of bulletins which were instrumental in persuading Commerce to give blood.

b. Radio Station CJAD for broadcasting the news of the Commerce victory.

c. Selma Skoll, Daily Chief Staff writer, for excellent and completely unbiased coverage of the contest.

d. All those Commerce types who "willingly" donated their time and blood for the cause.

ELECTION BULLETIN
Commerce men are urged by the writer not to attach too much importance to the outcome of the American presidential elections today, but rather to concentrate on the presidential elections of the

Durnford—p. 1

mum convenience of the students. I feel strongly that the prerogative to vote should be exercised more fully, and I hope that in the elections in December there will be a much greater student awareness of their responsibility to vote and that they will participate more fully."

RIFLE MEET

New hours have been set for the weekly meetings of the Men's Rifle Club. These are from 7:30-10:30 p.m. on Tuesdays, and from 8:30-10:30 p.m. on Wednesdays. There will be no shooting for the Men's Club on Thursday evenings.

All those whose names were taken as marksmen on the team are asked to report at the range this Thursday evening.

FOUND

A sum of money has been found in the Arts Building. It may be obtained by phoning BE 5882.

Commerce Undergraduate Society to be held on December 3. The presidents of the four Commerce classes will be elected on that date, and it is hoped that greater interest will be shown in these elections than has been indicated in the past for the class presidents' positions are important to the proper functioning of Commerce events during the coming year.

Look around you and try to find the person who will make a good-class president for the current year. Remember that the position of class president may well be the stepping stone to higher political career in the service of the society.

Campus Transmitter

University of Toronto to Get Own 'Wired' Radio Station

Toronto.—(CUP)—Another Canadian University now is getting its own radio station. The Student Administrative Council of the University of Toronto this week backed the idea of a radio station on the campus, by a vote of 15 to 7. It would be a "wired radio" station covering only student residences and buildings on the West side of the campus, near the transmitter. The council also approved plans for two hours of programs a week on downtown Toronto stations CKEY and CKFH.

Director of the station Jack Tinker stated that the programs can be transmitted over the campus through steam-pipes, conduits, and hydro wires. Engineers would have to test the various residences with signals to make this possible, however. Permission must still be secured from the Department of Transport but the backers of the plan are optimistic that this can be obtained. "A wired radio station would affect only the students who were interested in listening and would not annoy anyone outside the campus," Mr. Tinker said. "Wired radio would be the first step towards an eventual AM station."

There was some disagreement with the idea. Some members of the Varsity SAC thought there was not enough interest in radio on the campus, and that the idea was too ambitious.

However, with the motion passed, the planning committee will apply for a licence to operate at Varsity.

WRESTLING

All those interested in turning out for the wrestling team this year are requested to meet in the Combatives (B.W. & F.) Room at 5:30 Wednesday. Previous experience is not necessary. Coach Mike Yuhasz would like all those fellows who have wrestled for McGill in the past to attend. Plans for the coming wrestling season will be under discussion and other preparations will be started.

HOCKEY PRACTICE

There will be a hockey practice today at the Forum from 12:30 to 1:30.

SOCCER

The Intermediate Soccer team will play against Loyola tomorrow evening at 8 p.m. in Molson Stadium. The McGill players will be: McClellan, Lake, Hargreaves, Busby, Dacosta, Hoffmann, Calondis, Postowka, Armattoc, Willmott, Klimas, Nassies, Villalobos, Pink, O'Brien and Hussein.

Relations Club Starts New Season

The purpose of the International Relations Club, as explained by President Jacques Morin, is to promote understanding of their respective problems among nations, and in general, to better international relations.

Mr. Antoine Corelge was the guest speaker at the meeting, which was the first of the year. Mr. Corelge, a member of the "Messengers" organization, spoke on the possibility of using no funds in international relations. He said that the Messengers try to further such understanding without the use of money.

Mr. Morin then proceeded to outline plans for this year. One of their projects is to form a model United Nations Assembly, preferably a Security Council. Certain

people would volunteer to take the parts of the different delegations, and would act out the parts at the meetings. The IR Club will provide representatives for about four nations, and other clubs on the campus which have promised their cooperation will take another seven.

TOUCH FOOTBALL

Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1 p.m. Lower Campus—Dents 2 vs. Med 4 (McClellan and Baikie, refs.) Stadium—Com B vs. Med 3 (Bertrand and Menard refs.) Teams will be notified re final game. (Note) Fumblers play winner of Dent 2 and Med 4. Date will be announced.

LOST

Lost—military double-breasted coat with one button missing. Lost in room 265, Arts Building, on Wednesday, October 29, between 3-4 p.m. Single-breasted coat of same light colour with Barafuta written inside left in its place. Finder please contact Oswald Harding, GR 0986.

coming EVENTS

Items for this column must be typed on a special form obtainable at the Tuck Shop and deposited in the Daily Mailbox by the Students' Council Office in the hallway of the Union by one o'clock the day before the item is to appear. The deadline for Monday's paper is one o'clock Friday. Only brief items can be published in this column. Each event may be announced twice only in this column.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4

PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE CLUB—Meeting in Mount Royal Hotel to plan Model Parliament and listen to election results. Refreshments will be served. Ask for the room of Mr. D. G. loss. All welcome. 8 p.m. Mount Royal Hotel.

Redman BAND—Practice. All bandsmen must turn out. 7 p.m. in B.W.F. room of The Currie Gym.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5

CHESS & CHECKERS CLUB—General meeting. 8 p.m. in the Union Edlon.

AMATEUR RADIO CLUB—Weekly meeting featuring formation of code classes. 1 p.m. in Room 61M, of the Engineering Building.

McGILL CHAPTER, CHEMICAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA—Open meeting. All those interested in taking part in the activities of the chapter must register at this meeting. 1 p.m. in Room 204, of the Chemistry Building.

GERMAN CLUB—First general meeting. Election of new Publicity Director, and discussion of year's programme. Short Entertainment period, consisting of reading from K.M.S.' "Die Schoenste Lengevitch." Refreshments will be served. All welcome. 8 p.m. in the RUC, Common Room.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6

McGILL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK—Lecture-discussion: "Child Development as Seen by the Artist," by Mr. Alfred Pinsky. Illustrated with films and art-work. Comments by psychiatrists Drs. H. Coplin and A. McLeod. Time—8:30 p.m.

Duplicate Bridge Tournament—2nd tournament. 7:30 p.m. in Union Grill Room.

Political—p. 3

then write some of it back on the statute book. Tidelands oil—at last a clear-cut issue—but the election, then will not be decided by whether the people wish to own and control off-shore oil through their elected state governments or through their elected federal government.

It is likely that the election will turn not upon the issues publicly declared by the candidates, but by what the voters believe the candidates believe. They will not vote for Stevenson if they fear that no Democrats can cleanse Washington of the taint of corruption, and they will not vote for Eisenhower if they fear that Senator Taft is really calling the tune. The issues and the argument help the electors to make up their minds whether they can trust one man more than the other.

Each voter is being asked to help choose not only a President but perhaps also, a Governor, a Senator, a Congressman and others, and here he can show more clearly which policies he favours. For the Congress will have much to say in making policy in the next two years, no matter who occupies the White House. And a voter may make his influence felt most by voting against Senators McCarthy, Eaton, Bricker, Cain or Watkins even though he wishes a Republican to be President. And there will be many voters who will make little attempt to sort out the complex issues but who will be swayed by the accumulated prejudice of their own and their ancestors' lives, and will mark their "X" for the "straight ticket, G.O.P. or Democratic. And when all the marks are counted, the experts can begin to argue about what really determined the election of 1952.

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Don't CRY Just TRY...

1. NO THRESHOLD WINDING—Just pin curl as usual and apply Bobbi. No wrong-way waves or wrong-place curls. No new clumsy curlers to fiddle with!

2. NO NEUTRALIZER—Just rinse with clean water. 15 minutes after applying lotion. No fear of frizzy, kinky curls from lather on lotion!

3. NO RESETTING—Just brush the curls when dry. Bobbi permants your most flattering hair style—sets, styles, waves all at one time!

FLY HIGH!

Bobbi PIN CURL PERMANENT
Sets, Styles, Waves—ALL AT ONE TIME
So fast, so familiar a method—a Bobbi takes just a few minutes more than putting your hair up in pin curls—yet your hair is permanently waved in the style you want for weeks and weeks! Bobbi gives you a soft, casual, carefree curl that sets at a fingertip's touch.

SO EASY—NO HELP NEEDED!
\$1.75 PINS INCLUDED

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"Sure, son! There's nickel all through the house. The heating elements in our toaster, iron, range and percolator are made of nickel-chromium wire. Our knives and forks are made of silver-plated nickel silver. There's nickel in the electric clock and thermostat. There's a lot of nickel in our car too."

"That must take a lot of nickel!"
"It does! International Nickel alone produces over 250 million pounds a year. Last year Inco spent 23 million dollars so that they could produce more nickel. It's a good thing we don't have to buy nickel from other countries—because right now a lot of it is needed for equipment for our defense."

CANADIAN Nickel

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